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COMPARISON OF ANTISEPTICS' EFFICACY ON BACTERIAL INFECTION PREVENTION IN HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT

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In this study the efficacy of antiseptics on bacteria causing hospital infections has been studied. In this study the antimicrobial activity of Descocid, Korsolex basic, Mikrobac forte and persidin 1% was studied against bacteria causing hospital infections such as Enterobacter aeruginosa 1221 (NCTC 10006), Staphylococcus epidermidis (PTCC: 1435 (Cip81.55) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa Strain PAO1. Sensitivities of bacteria were determined by Minimum inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum bactericidal Concentration (MBC) antiseptics. In the second stage, the concentration of antiseptics was prepared according to the manufacturer's suggested protocol and the effect of antimicrobial agents were studied at the certain concentration and contact time. All disinfectants (Descocid, Korsolex basic, Mikrobac forte) concentration and contact time, Accordance with the manufacturer's brochure, had inhibitory effect on all bacteria. That this is consistent with the manufacturer's brochure. Persidin one percent in concentration of from 2 and 4 V/V % and exposure time 5 minutes could not inhibit the growth of bacterial. But at concentrations of 10 and 20% respectively 15 and 30 minutes exposure time, all three types of bacteria can be inhibited, which is consistent with the manufacturer's claims. In this study, the efficacy of antiseptics was determined with the Micro-dilution method recommended by the NCCLS. Korsolex basic, weakest antiseptics (the highest MIC) for the inhibition of three bacteria was determined. But Between all four antiseptics (according to manufacturer concentration), Only one percent Percidine 2 and 4 V/V % in consumer dilution and 5 minutes exposure time failed to inhibit the growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Enterobacter aeruginosa.

Note:

COMPARISON OF MEASUREMENTS OF NOISE LEVELS WITH NOISE ANNOYANCE CRITERIA

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As part of a preliminary study, a detailed investigation was commissioned to evaluate the extent to which actual daily and weekly noise levels around various suburbs differ from long term values derived from annoyance criteria. This provided the opportunity to gauge to what levels can estimate noise levels measured over extended periods, to be used as a context to a wider study. An extensive series of data was recorded for locations in the areas surrounding an existing airport and highway and a less-densely populated community for a period of 4 weeks. Noise indicators such as Lden and Lnight, regardless of any weighing factors, describe the exposure situation. Conclusions are drawn against these and well-known Kurze annoyance graphs and WHO Noise Guidelines for Day, Evening and Night.